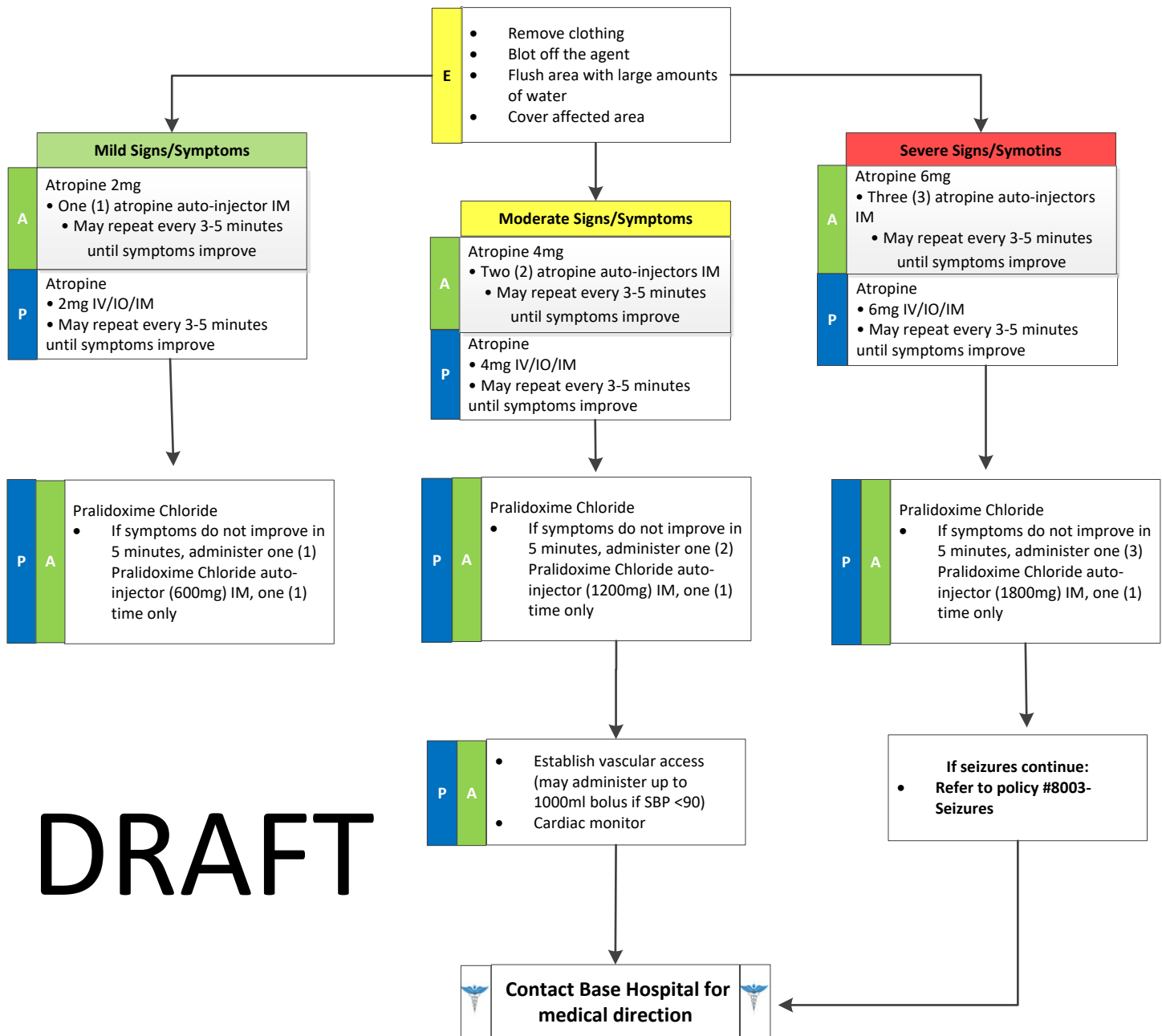




Symptomatic Nerve Agent Exposure



DRAFT

E	EMT
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P	PARAMEDIC

This protocol is NOT A STANDING ORDER. It shall be used in conjunction with PD# 8029 – Hazardous Materials. Any Paramedic wishing to utilize this protocol must obtain an activation order from a Base Hospital Physician. Once activation is obtained, the entire protocol is a standing order and applies to all Paramedics operating on the incident.

Symptomatic Nerve Agent Exposure



Treatment Protocol 8027



Symptomatic Nerve Agent Exposure

- EMS personnel that are equipped **may self-administer** nerve agent antidote kits when authorized and trained to do so. Under no circumstances are EMS personnel to administer any medications to others or self-administer medication in any other form than via auto-injectors under this protocol.
- EMS personnel shall not enter or provide treatment in the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) unless trained, equipped, and authorized to do so as per PD# 8029-Hazardous Materials.
- EMS personnel shall not use HazMat-specific personal protective equipment (PPE), including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) unless trained, fit tested, and authorized to do so.
- Auto-injectors are NOT to be used on children under forty (40) kg.
- Do not transport patients until they are completely decontaminated. If transport personnel become contaminated, they shall immediately undergo decontamination.
- The Atropine (2 mg) and 2-PAM (Pralidoxime Chloride – 600 mg) auto-injectors included in MARK I Nerve Agent Antidote Kits or DuoDote Auto-Injectors (Atropine 2.1mg and 2PAM 600mg) will be used only by those Paramedics that have been trained in their use and have them available. Atropine may be administered intramuscularly (IM) or intravenously (IV) in situations where MARK I or DuoDote Nerve Agent Antidote Kits are not available.
- Nerve agent antidote medications are only given if the patient is showing signs and symptoms of nerve agent poisoning. They are not to be given prophylactically. A decrease in bronchospasm and respiratory secretions are the best indicators of a positive response to Atropine and Pralidoxime Chloride.

Nerve Agent Exposure Mnemonic (SLUDGEM):

Salivation
Lacrimation
Urination
Defecation
GI Distress
Emesis
Miosis/muscle fasciculation

Signs and symptoms of Nerve Agent Exposure (mild to severe):

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Runny nose | 9. Abdominal cramps |
| 2. Chest tightness | 10. Involuntary urination/defecation |
| 3. Difficulty breathing | 11. Jerking/twitching/staggering |
| 4. Bronchospasm | 12. Headache |
| 5. Pinpoint pupils/blurred vision | 13. Drowsiness |
| 6. Drooling | 14. Coma |
| 7. Excessive Sweating | 15. Convulsions |
| 8. Nausea/vomiting | 16. Apnea |

Cross Reference:

PD# 7500 – MCI Plan
PD# 8003 – Seizures
PD# 8029 – Hazardous Materials

